

DAILY BIBLE LESSON.

LESSON VI. Christ's Entrance on his Ministry.—Calling of the first disciples.

John i. 37, et seq. The business of John was to prepare the way for the Messiah; this being done, when Christ came, it was proper for John's disciples to follow Jesus.

How old was Jesus at this time? Lik. 10. 23. This was the usual age when the priests entered on their office. Num. iv. How many years did the ministry of Christ continue?

Read v. 38. Did not Christ wish to follow? Did he not know what they wanted? Further questions.

Read v. 40. Ask questions.—The other disciple was probably John, the writer of this gospel.

Read v. 41. *He first finds his own brother Simon, and then calls him.* What did he find him to be? What did he find him to be? What did he find him to be?

Read v. 42. Ask questions.—The other disciple was probably John, the writer of this gospel.

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Report v. 51. *Verily, verily, I say unto you, hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man.*

What is meant by 'Verily, verily'? Why is the word repeated? Ask further questions.

The figure in this verse is borrowed from Jacob's ladder, Gen. xxviii. 12; and means, that they should see evidence that Christ was the Messiah, the divine Son of God, and that he was to be the Messiah in working miracles, &c. See Doddridge.

How cautiously should we guard against popular prejudices, which possessed so honest a heart as that of Nathaniel, and led him to suspect that the Messiah was not of his race? What is the meaning of 'Verily, verily'?

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Then surely we should talk and think and pray, and never cease, till the prison doors were opened, and universal emancipation was proclaimed through the length and breadth of our land.

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I had an interview with Mr. Goodell in the early part of the session. He said, he felt gratified that the subject of wine drinking should be brought before the meeting; and he was glad to see the friends of the cause so united in their views.

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beneficence diminishes. The habit of universal saving which such men form in the acquisition of their wealth, says by them after it is acquired; and they shut themselves out from the benefits of the gospel. They are never rich enough to give. Many a man whose cattle was worth a thousand dollars, and whose property was valued at a hundred thousand, was not a benefactor to a single poor man.

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Unless Christians can be aroused to study the Bible, and act as if they really believed its truths, our land will soon be overrun with infidelity, and our people will be in a state of moral and spiritual ruin.

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bold to say, that we shall do it with a bare treasury. He asserted that there was not a dollar in the Treasury, and furthermore, pledged himself to demonstrate, at a proper time, that we were, at this moment, an actual deficiency of two millions and a half. Again, he declared with perfect confidence, (as well he might) if this was gone into, it would be a war with the world,—a war on the high seas,—a war in which we *must* stake and *must* lose two hundred millions of dollars.

and thirty millions, in shipping and mercan-
dise, and a hundred millions in the interrup-
tion of the commercial industry; for our property
will come subject to the reprisals of all the private
citizens of all nations, sailing under the French flag.

Mr. Wayne, the new chairman of the com-
mittee of Foreign Relations, at length rose in
support of the Message, and undertook to show the
views and wishes of the President had been
taken and misrepresented. There was no
to be contended, of a war character in the Message.
The President merely recommended a
course of proceeding, in the event of an
action of the chambers passing without an ex-
pression of the treaty. The President, he also argu-
ed, did not ask the power of reprisal, but merely

to excuse whatever Congress should do, to do, not prescribing or intimating the course which should be pursued in case Congress should authorize reprisals. He suggested the propriety of postponing any action or discussion on this subject, until the members should be more fully advised than at present they were, in regard to the state of the question. The documents containing the discourses and discussions in the chamber should move to print for the instruction of members.

the subject to take its ordinary course, and the time advocating the postponement of the action of Congress on the question as long as possible. Mr. Clayton, being he said, though he could not be driven, into acquiescence in the course proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, withdrew his proposition for treatment—at the same time advising gentlemen from this council from this example, and endeavoring to counsel France, instead of driving her. On the whole, it was very apparent that there is very little war feeling in the House of Representatives.

Journ. Com.
IN SENATE.—Mr. Webster, in pursuance
 time given, asked and obtained, and introduced
 bill to provide for the satisfaction of the claims of
 American citizens, for spoiliations committed
 their commerce by the French, prior to
 1800; and the bill having been read the
 second time, was referred to a select committee.

appointed by ballot, consisting of Webster,
Prentiss, Preston, and Shepley.

DEC. 10. Nothing of moment occurred
to-day. The House elected a club
at the present session, on the fourth ball.
Smith, of Georgetown, Presbyterian, was
successful candidate. On the first ball
votes were, in derision of the procedure,
Mrs. Royall. In former years, I never
saw opposition to the appointment of a

except from Mr. Macon, of North Carolina. The solitary 'no' was always heard, in opposition to the order on the subject.

Among the Resolutions offered in the Convention, was one by Campbell P. Whitely, to the establishment of a branch of the Union in the city of New York. A proposition was made for a similar establishment in the Southern Gold Region.—*Jour. Com.*

IN SENATE.—Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed yesterday on French affairs, reported the bill on that subject without amendment, and gave notice that he would, on the day next, or the day thereafter, call up the bill. This is the same bill which has, in previous sessions, been before Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the bill on that subject without amendment, and gave notice that he would, on the day next, or the day thereafter, call up the bill. This is the same bill which has, in previous sessions, been before Congress.

presented the petition of John N. Reynolds returned from a voyage of exploration in the Pacific ocean, and on the north-west coast, stating that an expedition may be fitted out to visit the islands and reefs in that ocean, and the coast. The petition was recommended to the branches of the legislature of Rhode Island. Mr. Pearce stated that the legislature had

other states would join in the prayer memorial, as would the merchants, and commerce, in the principal cities of the To show the importance of the object Mr. Pearce stated that there were no in the whale fishery, 132,000 men, and business, direct and indirect, employed in whaling and more than 12,000

that more than one-tenth part of our v
gation was engaged in it, and the capi
was 12,000,000 dollars. He further
the annual loss of property, upon the i
reefs not laid down upon any chart,
equal to the expense of the expedition
requested.

NOTICES.
To our SUBSCRIBERS. Some agents

requested us to send their papers by surface mail, but we were disappointed in not receiving them, as the roads have interrupted, and in some places broken up the regular stages. We try to substitute to those who had their Observations in this way, but we find they are not all regular. We wish the agents would inform us what stages they will best get their papers by.

Briggs, Mann, Del, Cooper, N

— We wish to publish notices of in the city, of a religious and moral character, particularly those which take place on Sundays. Will those concerned favor us with suitable notice as early as Tuesday morning?

Peisons receiving papers, who subscribers, and who do not wish to be subscribers now, are requested to read, circulate them; and to send us word by the natives on the first of January, whether regarded as subscribers or not, and how much they can do towards making up a package.

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for us to
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will give some account of the female societies of
and will lay before the society the importance of
tions in our own land. All Ladies who are
desirous of receiving information on this important
respectfully invited to attend. Punctual at
requested.

In behalf of the society. M. V. B. B

To SUBSCRIBERS Those who return

with a design to have them discontinued, we write the name of the town on the paper, have taxed us with letter postage, because we had not at once stopped their papers. If only written on the paper, it cannot be expected that we shall at once find it, in the midst of 120,000 papers. Subscribers in Lowell, who wish to leave their names with Mr. Rand, send them to the Lowell Observer, who had sent them to Mr. Rand.

To make room for Mr. Smith's letter, we are to considerable matter already in type. But our readers will consider the gain greater than the loss.

Affairs:—Gilmer, Ga. in place of

tee of Foreign Relations, at length rose in defense of the Message, and undertook to show that the views and wishes of the President had been taken and misrepresented. There was no contention, of a war character in the Message, and the course of proceeding, in the event of an adoption of the chambers passing without an extension of the treaty. The President, he also argued, did not ask the power of reprisal, but merely proposed to execute whatever Congress should think proper to do, not prescribing or intimating the course which should be pursued in case Congress should authorize reprisals. He suggested the propriety of postponing any action or discussion on the subject, until the members should be more fully advised than at present the subject was, and then to vote on it.

Col. R. M. Johnson, in a conciliating and committal speech, urged the propriety of the subject to take its ordinary course, at the time advocating the postponement of the question of Congress on the question as long as possible. Mr. Clayton, being he said

though he could not be driven, into acquiescence in the course proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky, withdrew his proposition for a joint resolution—at the same time advising gentlemen from this example, and endeavoring to induce France, instead of driving her. On the subject of the war, it was very apparent that there is very little feeling in the House of Representatives.

Journal. Com.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Webster, in pursuing

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Wil-
Y.

Dec. 10. Nothing of moment occurred to-day. The House elected a clerk.

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reported the bill on that subject without dissent, and gave notice that he would, on the next day, or the day thereafter, call upon the House for its consideration.

This is the same bill which has, in previous sessions, been before Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Pease of Rhode Island presented the petition of John N. Reynolds, returned from a voyage of exploration to the Pacific ocean, and on the north-west coast, asking that an expedition may be fitted out to visit the coast.

The islands and reefs in that ocean, a coast. The petition was recommended to the branches of the legislature of Rhode Island. Mr. Pearce stated that the legislatures of other states would join in the prayer memorial, as would the merchants, and commerce, in the principal cities of the United States. To show the importance of the object, Mr. Pearce stated that there were now 100,000 men in the whale fishery, 132,000 men, and

business, direct and indirect, employs tons of shipping, and more than 12,000 men, more than one-tenth part of our population was engaged in it, and the capital was 12,000,000 dollars. He further stated that the annual loss of property, upon the icebergs, not laid down upon any chart, equal to the expense of the expedition was requested.

Select Committee to re-organize the


Department.—Messrs. WAYNE, MASON
McKENNA, CAMBRELENG, RENCIE,
POPE, JARVIS, and McKAT.

NOTICES.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Some agents
requested us to send their papers by
disappointed in not receiving them,
schools have interrupted, and in some
holidays in the regular course. We

But for religion, in a State, and as the

adjacent parts of New Hampshire, to see
comport of the times of their stated and
ings through the year, that we may ma
of them, and give timely notice.

 We wish to publish notices of
in the city, of a religious and moral cha
ticularly those which take place on Sun
Will those concerned favor us with noti
tion as early as Tuesday morning?

Persons receiving papers, who subscribers, and who do not wish to be subscribers now, are requested to recalculate them; and to send us word by the natives on the first of January, whether regarded as subscribers or not, and how can do towards making up a package.

Mr. Hitchcock :- I would inform you requested to know that the Lowell Female Anti-Slavery Society now numbers 400 members.

Dec. 15 1834.

TO SUBSCRIBERS Those who return with a design to have them discontinued write the name of the town on the paper, have taxed us with letter postage, but not at once stopped their papers. If only written on the paper, it cannot be expected at once find it, in the midst of 120 subscribers in Lowell, who wish to

To make room for Mr. Smith's letter, we are considering a considerable matter already in type. But our object is to get the gain greater than the loss.

